

All the members of the French Ministry

have tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The cause of this was the action of the

Chamber of Deputies in connection with the bill dealing with associations. M. Hubbard demanded urgency for the bill as a reply to the attitude of the French Bishops. M. de Cassagnac described the bill as an iniquitous measure.

ous measure.

Premier de Freycinet denied that the measure was intended as an act of precaution of the Church, or that it need be regarded as a precursor of the separation of Church and State. He warmly commended the conciliatory spirit of the Pope, who, he said, often gave evidence of sympathetic sentiments toward France. He continued: 'We shall doubtless be called upon some day to treat with the Vatican on the religious question. A portion of the some day to treat with the Vatican on the religious question. A portion of the clergy may possibly refuse to enter upon the path pointed out to them, but universal suffrage will judge between the two policies."

In conclusion, M. de Freycinet gave his assent to the domand for the urgency, though

he said that would not give the measure the significance that M. Hubbard desired. An excited discussion ensued on M. Hub-bard's motion. Finally M. de Freycinet bard's motion. Finally M. de Freycinet again demanded that an order of the day be moved, indicating the views of the Chamber on the subject. In accordance with the Premier's demand, Boisserin moved that the Government be requested to continue its republican with the Freycinet accounted the movel.

policy. M. de Freycinet accepted the mo-tion and intimated that he considered it a Cabinet question.

The vote of the Chamber being taken, M. Boisserin's motion was rejected by 304 to 262. The Ministers, recognizing their defeat, immediately left the House in a body. The Chamber then rejected the urgency motion by a vote of 283 to 246.

The Bark Tamerlane Wrecked.

The bark Tamerlane, which was wrecked off the the Rocks of Puna, Hawaii, a few mornings ago, cleared from San Francisco with a crew of thirty-six men. The voyage down was satisfactory, but it appears that the vessel lost her reckoning, the officers thinking her at the time of the wreck to be near Kalakeakua Bay, almost two degrees to the westward. No breakers were sighted when the vessel struck and the sudden shock threw the crew into great confusion. Only two small boats were available, and one of them, when lowered, floated away, before it se when lowered, floated away, before it se-cured an occupant. Captain Howland, the first mate of the boat, the carpenter, the cook and two others entered the second boat, but the ship was rolling heavily and it was stove in and the occupants were washed away. Those of the crew who remained on the bark were picked off by the waves one by one until the vessel broke up. Eighten men including Third Officer Par-Righteen men, including Third Officer Par-dee, managed to reach the shore with the aid of a plank. The others, seventeen in all, were all drowned.

The Tamerlane was built in Wiscassette,

Me. She tad 115 barrels of oil aboard when

Snow Storms in Europe.

A cablegram from Paris, France, says: The weather is colder than at any time dur-ing the present winter. The sufferings of the poor and destitute are intense. The snow encumbers the streets and causes a suspension of traffic. The tramways have ecased operations, and nearly all the omnihuses have stopped running.

. Central France and Germany are covered

with snow to a depth that has brought rail way traffic to a stand. Southwest of this city five trains are buried in the drifts near Chatres. Railway communication with Mannheim,

Augspurg, Metz and other eastern centres is stopped, trains being either stalled on the

way or afraid to start out.

In Switzerland travel is altogether suspended. The snowfalls have been very heavy, and with the slightest indications of a thaw the usual routes will be dangerous from avalanches

More Trouble in Brazil.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, states that advices have been received there from Fortaleza, Capital of the State of Cears, that disturbances have broken out in that State, and that the people of the capital have driven the Governor from the city.

Cears is one of the Northern States of Brastates of the Northern States of Dra-sil, and has a population which is estimated at over 720,000. The State abounds in medi-cinal plants, balsams, gums, resins and fruits, and among its minerals are go d, iron, copper and sait. The trade statistics of the State show that a very extensive commerce

Five Heroes Perish.

Five men lost their lives at Lille, France, Five men lost their lives at Lille, France, in a gallant attempt to rescue a person supposed to be within the walls of a burning building. When the whole building was wrapped in flames a report was circulated that one unfortunate person had failed to escape, and the five men bravely entered the building and began to feel their way through the blinding smoke and flame. They had been in the building feel their way through the blinding smoke and flame. They had been in the building only a few seconds when the walls fell with a terrible crash, and the five heroes were buried beneath a huge pile of burning debris.

Smallpox in Bombay. Smallpox has been prevalent at Bombay, India, for some little time, and has now become epidemic. During one week there were twenty-three deaths from the disease.

# ROUNDING UP WOLVES.

Five Thousand People Take Part, and 300 Wolves Killed.

At nine o'clock the other morning an anor mous wolf hunt started over Crawford and Bourbon Counties, in Kansas. As a result about 300 wo'ves lay dead that night. Both counties and others adjoining were scoured by 5000 men, women and children, armed in all conceivable ways. Two thousand jack rabbits were also captured in the general round-up. Owing to an error in signalling there was one break in the line which reduced the number of captures. There was but one accident. Thomas Perkins, of Farington, being fatally bitten by a couple of wolves. He was torn fearfully by the animals.

THE number of idle workmen in Chicago, III., is estimated at 40,000. Taking it for granted that Chicago has 1,000,000 inhabitants, there would, at that rate, be 2,400,000 unamployed people in the United States; but even reduce this number fifty per cent. and we would have 1,200,000 out of work in

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. A PARTY of fifteen Senators and Representatives went from Washington to Bethlehem, Penn. They were invited by the Bethlehem Steel Company to witness the process of making forgings for armor and

great guns. THE anniversary of the birth of George Washington was generally observed hroughout the Eastern and Middle States. Many societies gave banquets, at which patriotic speeches were delivered.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, received letters from T. V. Powderly and A. J. Cassatt denouncing the Reading coal combine. He has ordered the Attornsy-General to investigate and act.

ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SEVEN colored ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SEVEN colored people from the Cherokee country of Indian Territory became strauded and penniless in New York City while on their way to Liberia Africa. They were mostly prosperous farmers who were deluded into selling their land and migrating by the Indians. Next day a second contingent of Liberian colonists, numbering thirty-four, from McCrory, Ark., stranded in New York City. They came by the Savannah steamer, have no connection with the narty from the Cherokee country with the party from the Cherokee country and report that the migratory movement has taken the colored people in the South by

THE ship Indiana left Philadeiphia, Penn., a few days ago, bearing 3300 tons of provisions for famine sufferers in Russia. The west-bound St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania road ran down a pleasure party at Hawkins Station, Penn., killing two persons and fatally injuring another.

#### South and West.

A switch engine jumped the track six miles from Houston, Texas, and turned completely over. Six persons were riding on the engine at the time, three of whom killed and the other three badly in-

THE grip is playing havoc with the Chero-kees just east of Osage Agency in Kansas. Within a radius of ten miles of Skiatook twenty-two have died within the last six weeks. In one case an entire family, con-sisting of father, mother, sister and two chil-

A SENSATIONAL duel took place near San A SENSATIONAL duel took place hear San Diego, Cal., between two druggists named Poole and Sapp, both well known citizens. As a result of the affair, which grew out of an old quarrel, Poole was instantly killed and Sapp is in jail charged with murder. THE store of the F. M. Gillen Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$230,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAXWELL, of the Su-preme Court of Nebraska, has handed down an opinion holding that Governor Thayer had no right to hold the office of Governor, nor had he the right to usurp authority; that Lieutenant-Governor Majors should have held the office pending the test of

Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed the students of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on "Sentiment in Our National Life."

Washington's Birthday was generally celebrated in the Western and Southern States. Governor McKinley, Senators Perkins and Dolph, J. Sloat Fassett and others spoke at the banquet of the Michigan Club in Detroit, Mich.

ED. Cov. the colored man who feloniously assaulted Mrs. Henry Jewett at her home about four miles from Texarkana, Ark.. was captured and an enraged mob burned him at the stake, on a street corner, in the presence of 5000 people. Mrs. Jewell, his victim, applied the torch.

THE Garza forces in Texas have been utterly dispersed, thanks to the efficient pursuit by United States troops.

THE National Farmers' Alliance men in convention in St. Louis, Mo., determined upon running a Presidential ticket.

## Washington.

THE President made the following nomi-nations: United States Consuls, Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, at Dresden; Joseph E. Hayden, District of Columbia, at Stock-holm. Major John W. Clous, Judge-Advo-cate, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy-Advocate-General.

THE receipts for internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were \$83,700,094, being \$1,699,100 greater than the receipts during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY is a legal holiday in Washington, and the departments, both national and municipal, were closed.

THE President directed the removal from office of A. T. Wimberley, Internal Revenue Collector for Mississippi. The resignation of Mr. Wimberley was requested some time ago, but he refused to resign.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison gave a reception at the White House to the public. THE President made the following nominations: W. R. Gilbert, of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; H. H. Smith, of Michigan. Judicial Circuit; H. H. Smith, of Michigan, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice L. W. Reid, resigned; C. F. Roberts, of California, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Humboldt, Cal.

# Foreign.

PRESIDEENT CARNOT, of France, accepted the resignations of the Ministers. He had a long conference with M. de Freycinet, at which the Premier told him that his action ald not be recalled, and that the course of the Chamber left no choice but dishonor of resignation.

Heavy storms raged throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain; the disabled steamer, Sir Walter Raleigh, with her officers and crew on board, was blown out to sea from an Irish harbor.

HUNDREDS of families are starving in Durango, Mexico, and a number of deaths from famine have recently occurred. Sixty houses have recently been destroyed by earthquake shocks at Nanetsu, Japan.

MANY vessels were wrecked on the British and Irish coasts in a storm a few days ago and several lives were lost.

GENERAL ENRIQUEZ and several panions were killed from ambush by a body of Guatemaian soldiers, near the city of Zacapa, Guatemaia, close to the Honduras coast. He was head of a party in Guatemaia.

GREAT damage has been done in Spain by

PRESIDENT CARNOT entrusted to M. Routhe task of forming a new French Cabvier t

# LATER NEWS.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, made a large number of appointments, including those of Henry C. Kelsey for a fifth term as Secretary of State, and John P. Stocaton as Attorney-General.

GEORGE D. KELLY, partner in some of the largestironworks in the Shenango Valley, shot himself at Sharon, Penn., death resulting instantly. Kelly was wealthy, and leaves a large family. The cause of the deed is a mystery.

THE most severe, powerful and longcontinued earthquake shock ever felt in Southern California occurred at San Diego. a few nights ago, followed by several others of lesser violence early next morning. The first shock lasted for about twenty seconds.

THE Industrial Conference at St. Louis, Mo., adjourned after adoption of a platform favoring fluancial and land reform, Gov ernment ownership of railroads and tele graphs and free silver.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Rowland B. Mahany, of New York, Minister to Ecuador; Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, Consul at Breslan; James Leitch, of Louisiana, Consul at Belize; Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, Commissioner of Navigation.

SISSENATA JONES, the colored prima donna, sang in the White House before President and Mrs. Harrison.

THE Sims-Edison torpedo has been tested at Portsmouth, England, before many Euro-pean powers, and it gave great satisfaction.

# HELD UP THE FAST MAIL A MESSAGE ON THE FAIR

A Train Robber's Extraordinary Flight and Capture.

The Dashing Chase He Led on a Captured Locomotive.

A daring and unsuccessful attempt at the robbery of an express car was made on the mail train on the Central-Hudson system, known as the American Express Company's special, and which runs every day in the year between New York and Buffalo. It carries only goods shipped by the express

company.

A man who boarded the train at Syracuse, N. Y., ascended to the roof of the express car while the train was running between Port Byron and Lyons, and fired five tween the care of the care tween Port Byron and Lyons, and fired five shots at the express messenger. The car was in charge of Daniel T. McLaerny, of Rochester. The robber secreted hirself on top of the car at Syracuse, and suddenly appeared to Messenger McInerny when the train was near Weedsport.

He had a rope with a hook in the end of it and by this means let himself down from

it, and by this means let himself down from top of the car. Then resting on his toes the ledge that runs around the car, he on the ledge that runs around the car, he smashed the glass of the side door, with his revolver, covered the messenger, and shouted to him to hold up his hands.

Instead of doing this McInerny reached for the signal cord with one hand and for his revolver with the other. A bullet struck the hand on the cord, but not before it had given

a slight signal.

Then McInerny fired at the robber and put a bullet through his coat. Then the robber shot the messenger twice, once in the right leg and the other time grazing the left tem-

He climbed into the car and a desperate struggle took place, which did not end until the train was stopped for the first time near Weedsport.

Weedsport.
It is thought that the robber climbed out en top of the cars and remained there through the stop at Port Byron and until the train reached Lyons, as nothing could be seen of him at the former station, where the cause of that slight air-brake signal having been investigated, McInerny had been found

wounded and alone in his car.

By the time the train reached Lyons the

By the time the train reached Lyons the news of the robbery was generally known along the road, an alarm having been sent out from Port Byron. A crowd had collected, and in it the conductor recognized a young man whom he had seen hanging about the train at Syracuse.

A trainman also recognized the man, and the two advanced on him. Then ensued a most exciting chase. The fellow drew a brace of revolvers, kept the crowd at bay, ran across to the express locomotive and tried to uncouple it from the train. Failing, he ran to a freight engine, uncoupled it, ran to a freight engine, uncoupled it, covered the engineer and fireman with his pistols and in a moment was gliding rapidly westward.

He was pursued with the express locomo

He was pursued with the express locomotive on a parallel track, and as the latter gained on him he reversed and flew down the track, firing into the cab of the express engine as he met it.

One of the pursuing party returned the fire with a shotgun, but no shots took effect. Twice the chase, the reversal and the vain shooting took place. Then the robber was left to run away with his engine and other means were adopted to finally catch him.

The fellow ran his machine two miles beyond Newark, where he abandoned the yond Newark, where he abandoned the engine and forced a switchman to take it back to Lyons.

Striking across country, then the robber terrorized a farmer into giving him a horse, which he drove until it was tired out. Then he repeated his buildozing on another farmer, emphasizing his demand with two revolver shots

But the roads were poor and scarcely five miles south of Newark he became aware that a sheriff's posse and a band or aroused and armed farmers were close at his hools. He deserted his rig and took to Benton's Swamp, where he was soon surrounded. He saw the game was up and though heavily armed, surrendered without resisting. He is a man of about twenty-five years, five feet and a half in height and weighing perhaps 130 pounds.

About his person and in a satchel which he

About his person and in a satchel which he left in the engine he had a complete outfit for all the purposes of the robbery he attempted. Helgot nothing from the car.

McInerny was taken to his home in Rochester for treatment. The robber says he had no intention of killing him.

The man who attempted to rob the express car has been identified as Oliver C. Perry.

car has been identified as Oliver C who was also connected with the train rob-

# FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

36TH DAY —Mr. Palmer discussed the popular election of Senators —Mr. Chilton introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of Congress, and it was laid on the table for the present —Mr. Proctor introduced a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment so that the President shall hold his office for one term of six years. shall hold his office for one term of six years, and shall not be eligible for re-election. Laid on the table for the present——Eulogies were given on the late Senator Plumb, of

37TH DAY .- A letter from Secretary Foster was received opposing the Revenue Marine transfer—An issue of District bonds was discussed—Reports were re-ceived from committees as follows: To authorize an exploration and survey of the interior of Alaska. Calender. Terminating the reduction in the number of engineers of the Navy. Calendar. To fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life saving sta-tions. Laid over. To establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine. Passe:

38TH DAY.—The Senate, immediately after the introduction of a flood of patitions and a few bills, went to the calendar. It passed but one impersonal bill, providing for a public building at Newport News, Va.

A number of private bills were passe 1.

39TH DAY.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of Messrs. Cameron and Butler as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the next annual exami-nation of the cadets at the Military Academy—Mr. Sherman reported a bill to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition from prosecution for Columbian Exposition from prosection for exhibiting wares protected by American patents and trademarks, and it was passed — Mr. Manderson, referring to what is known as "the green-goods" business, said that there was no law on the statute book to reach that great evil, or rather crime, and he introduced three bills intended to remedy it—The Dubois-Claggett contest was discussed—The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

# In the House.

39TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp called the House to order, but immediately after the delivery of the prayer resigned the gavel to Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee—The President's message relative to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims was laid before the House
—Secretary Foster sent an explanation of
his course in continuing bonds—The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

40TH DAY.—The House was called to order by Mr. Kerr, its Clerk, who read a commu-nication from the Speaker designating Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, as Speaker protem
—A debate took place over silver and protection—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the private cal-

41ST DAY.-The House chose Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, Speaker pro tem., and then adjourned. No business was attempted. 42D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, in the chair) on the Indian Appro-priation bill. After disposing of forty-six of the sixty pages of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Some man is said to have discovered a method of deodorizing whisky. If this genius who has struck such a body blow at the clove industry can now devise a method of eliminating the "drunk" from the juice of the corn and the fermentation of the rye he can make bi-chloride of gold a drug in the market.

The President in Favor of Spending More Money.

He Advises a Grant of From Five to Eight Millions.

The following message from President Harrison accompanied the report of the World's Fair Commission to Congresa:

tives: I transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, the annual report of the World's Fair Commission, a supplementary report of the same commission submitted February 16, the report of the board appointed by me under Section 16 of the act of April 25, 1890. to have charge of the exhibit to be made by the Executive departments, the Smithsonian Institute, the Fish Commission and the National Museum and the Board of Lady

The information furnished by these re-The information furnished by these reports as to the progress of the work is not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying. The plan and scope adopted, and the site and buildings selected and now being erected are fully commensurate with the national and international character of the enterprise contemplated by the legislation

of Congress.

The Illinois corporation has fully complied with the condition that \$10,000,000 should be provided, and the Government commission reports that "grounds and buildings will be the most extensive, adequate and ornate ever devoted to such pur-

It seems, however, that from five to eight millions of dollars more will be necessary to prepare the Exposition for complete and successful mauguration.

It will be noticed from the reports that it

was first proposed by the local commission to ask Congress for a loan of \$5,000,000, to be paid from receipts, and that the National Commission appropriated this suggestion.
Subsequently the Illinois Exposition Corporation reconsidered its action and determined upon a subscription of \$5,000,000. The supplementary report of the National Comon seems to approve this amendment. "I have myself no detailed information of the finances of the enterprise which would enable me to form an independent judg-

gress.
The committees of Congress having this matter in charge will undoubtedly obtain accurate information before action,
The exposition, notwithstanding the tations which the act contains, is an enterprise to which the United States is so far committed that Congress ought not. I think, withhold just and reasonable further sup-

ment, and am not therefore prepared to make any specific recommendation to Con-

port of the local corporation consents to proper conditions.

Liberality on the part of the United States is due to the foreign nations that have re-sponded to the invitation of this Government. and will I am sure, meet the approval of our people. The exposition will be one of the most illustrious incidents in our civic his-

I transmit, also certain resolutions adopted by the representatives of National Guards of by the representatives of National Guards of various States, appointed by the Governor to attend a convention, which was held in Chicago, October 27, 1891, on the subject of of holding a military encampment at Chi-cago during the exposition. (Signed.) BENJAMIN HARRISON. Executive Mansion, February 24, 1892.

The report of the Columbian Commission mentioned in the President's message is signed by President Palmer and dated Chicago, November 25, 1891. The report says that most satisfactory advancement has been made in every department of the work, and the substantial results furnish the assurance the substantial results furnish the assurance that the work of preparation will be fully completed within the period contemplated by Congress; and that the exposition will be opened and conducted in a manner worthy of its national and international character and with a success which will certainly realize, if they shall not exceed, the expectation and demands of the American people. The exposition site, it is said, is exceptionally eligible and fully adequate to all demands. In no feature is the magnitude of the proposed exposition more clearly emphasized than in the character and capacity of the buildings, which will afford a much larger space for exhibition than any that have ever been hitherto erected. The fifteen departments, with one or two exceptions, are in active with one or two exceptions, are in active

It was netermined to have the dedicatory ceremonies on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1892, and an official historian of the exposition was also provided for. The National Commission has reduced expendi National Commission has reduced expenditures so far as possible. Nevertheless it finds it impossible to keep its expenditures within the limits of the appropriation of \$59,500, but the aggregate expenses for the present fiscal year will be \$€0,000, so that there will necessarily be a deficit of no less than \$\$20,000.

Under date of February 16, 1892, President Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commis ion, writes to the President calling attention to a report submitted on November 25, 1891, reciting the action taken by the National recting the action taken by the National Commission upon the proposition of the Ill-inois corporation to apply to Congress for a loan of \$5,000,000. An appeal to Congress for aid in a sum slightly in excess of one-fourth of the total cost of the work, he says, would seem to be entitled to special consideration.

# MAMMOTH FAIR HALLS.

Getting Ready for the Biggest Barn-Raising in History.

The contractors who are putting up the big steel trusses for the roof of the Manufactures Building of the World's Fair, Chicago, are getting ready for the biggest "barnraising" in history. There are twenty-seven main trusses, with a scan of 380 feet and a height of 211 feet. They are fourteen feet wide at the floor and ten at the apex. These trusses with the eight smaller gable trusses weigh 10,800,000 pounds. The main trusses weigh about 350,000 pounds each, and they are to be raised in position from the floor. To handle these great iron structures a "traveler" is being constructed on the floor of the building, fifty feet by 260 feet and 120 feet high. On top of this "traveler" will be raised a central tower 135 feet high. feet high, so that the total height of this great lifting arrangement is 235. It will weigh 720,000 pounds, and over half a million feet of lumber will be used in its construction. The floor of the building will not, of tion. The floor of the building will not, of course, bear this great weight and the "traveler" will move on a track specially prepared for it. As much as is necessary of the floor will be torn up and three rows of piles will be driven to support the "traveler." When the work of raising the trusses is finished, this piling will be sawed off and the floor relaid. Another big "traveler" is being rigged on the floor of Machinery Hall to erect the iron work in that strucure—a task the iron work in that strucure—a task scarcely less difficult.

## WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION. Five Carloads of People Lett Washington for Chicago.

The excursion to inspect the preparations for the World's Fair made in Chicago was probably the largest and most magnificently equipped one that ever left Washington. Five special trains, composed of luxuriously furnished cars, rolled out at 2:30 in the afternoon, carrying 350 pas-senzers, including nearly one-half the House of Representatives and a large contingent from the Senate. Many members were accompanied by the ladies of their were accompanied by the ladies of their families, and a score or so of foreign minis-ters and fifty newspaper men were of the

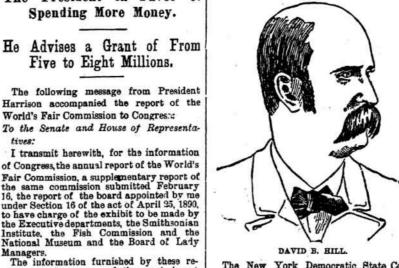
party.

The excursionists were the guests of Chicago. Mr. Durborow, of the House Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Adial T. Ewing, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago, had charge of

FRED DEHLE, a farmer at Germantown, Cal., was fatally injured by an explosion of a "sheep dip can," which he was using as a boiler to furnish steam to run a miniature engine of a new design preparatory to ap-plying for a patent on the engine.

## INSTRUCTED FOR HILL.

Proceedings of the New York Demo cratic State Convention.



The New York Democratic State Co. vention was called to order in Hermann's Bleecker Hall, Albany, by Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of the State Com-

mittee, at 12:22 F. M.

Red, white and blue bunting formed the only decorations of the hall, incidentally added to by the bright colored attire of a throng of ladies in the boxes. A portrait of Washington hung from the proscenium arch in honor of manniversary of his

arch in honor of anniversary of his birth.

Chairman Murphy named the temporary organization decided on by the State Committee at its morning's meeting.

Mayor J. W. Hinckley escorted Judge Beebe, of the Court of Claims, to the chair. His speech was warmly received through-

out.
Secretary De Freest called the roll of the
Convention, and as the names of prominent
Democrats were read they were greeted with
wild applause by the partisans and admirers of the men named. The reading of the roll revealed the precence of three contesting delegations, one from the Fourth Albany District, the second

from the Second District of Chautaugua and the third from the First District of Oswago. On motion of Assemblyman Gould, of Lewis, the rules of the Assembly were adopt-

Resolutions were adopted making provision for the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Platform, Delegates and Electors. That providing for the Platform Committee provided for reference of all resolutions, petitions and protests without debate. This insured that no open protest would be made on the floor of the Convention.

On motion of Frank Hayden, of Rensselaer, the present State Committee was continued in existence until next year.

The committees having been announced, at 2:50 o'clock the convention took a recess

until 3:30 o'clock.

During the recess the Committee on Credentials decided in favor of seating the ting (Hill) delegates in the contests in Al-bany. Chautauqua and Oswego, as de-termined by the state Committee. termined by the State Committee.

The Convention reassembled just before 4 o'clock. General Daniel E. Sickles, of New

o'clock. General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, was chosen permanent Chairman, and amid great applause he laid one of his crutches on the table and made his speech. James W. Ridgway, of Kings County, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions: "For coinage of a silver dollar intrinsically worth one dollar," platforms of 1874 and 1891, eulogizing the records of Governor Hill and Governor Flower. The delegates selected were instructed to predelegates selected were instructed to pre-sent to the National Democratic Con vention the name of David B. Hill as their candidate for President and to vote as a unit for his nomination. The platform was unanimously adopted.

A committee was selected to bring Mr.

Hill before the Convention. His appearance was greeted with much applause. His speech closed the convention.

Protesting Democrats.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning of Convention Day when ex-Mayor William R. Grace, E. Ellery Anderson, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe and James Byrne, the committee representing the Union Hall protestants, demanded admission to the meeting of the State Committee. They were courteously received, but their protests against the early convention were in vain. When the discomfited members of the committee emerged from the room they announced to the waiting reporters that they nounced to the waiting reporters that they would have a meeting at Union Hall.

The Cleveland Provisional Democracy, as it is called, met in Union Hall. Franklin D.

Locke of Buffalo, was Chairman. A call, was issued for a convention on May 31 in Syracuse, to nominate a set of delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The declaration of the Convention was for

tariff reform and honest money. A committee of fifteen, including the Chairman, was appointed, and empowered to add to its number one from each vacant Congressional district. It is to be known as the Provisional Committee; hence the name of the new party. the new party.

The Provisional Committee has as members Charles E. Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson, William E. Curtis, Edward B. Whitney, New York; Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Kings County; M. N. Kane, Orange; Charles Roe, Monroe: Fletcher Peck

Livingston; O. W. Cutler, Niagara; Hudson Ainslie, Cattaraugus, Franklin D. Locke, Ainslie, Cattaraugus, Franklin B. Locke, Erie.

There were thirty-eight counties represented in the conference. Charles S. Fairchild made a speech when he opened the meeting. Chairman Locke, E. Ellery Anderson, F. M. Thorne, of Buffalo; William A. Poucher, of Oswego; William H. Beach, of Syracuse, and G. Hyde Clark, of Cooperstown, made speeches. Clark wanted the party to come out boldly for Cleveland.

# FOSTER GOES ABROAD.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury Sails for Europe,

Secretary of the Treasury Foster sailed from New York sailed for Europe on the Spree, accompanied by Dr. J. B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon General of the Army, and W. F. McLennon, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department. He was to go from New York to Bremen,

was to visit London for a couple of days and catch the return steamer at Southampton. The Secretary was accompanied from Washington by W. F. McLennon, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, E. O. Leech, C. M. Hendley and R. J. Wynne, his private secretary. It is said that Secretary Foster is going abroad for his health. Secretary of War Elkins, ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, and many other friends called at the Fitth Avenue Hotel during the morning to express the hope that his health would be benefited by the voyage, and as the Spree steamed down the harbor

she was escorted by the revenue cutter Chandler, on board of which were many of the Secretary's friends. By order of the Secretary of War the Spree was saluted with seventeen guns from Governor's Island and also by the guns at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. Seven teen guns is the regulation salute for a Cabinet officer.

### Improved Weed Puller. A machine has been brought out to

pull weeds entirely out of the ground, or

to kill them, in case they are well rooted, by stripping off their seeds and leaves. It is adapted to be drawn by horses, and a sprocket drive on the drive wheel is connected to rotate a forward shaft turning in suitable bearings, this shaft leaving a gear wheel by which a drum is rotated on a shaft turning in bearings on the front end of the main frame. The drum has longitudinal slots in its rim, in each of which moves a comb, the teeth of which form V-shaped opening into which the stems of the weeds readily pass, and are firmly gripped. The machine is said to have given great satisfaction in practical work, being well adapted to pull up weeds in cultivated ground in which the grain has appeared, without injury to the grain .- Courier-Journal.

# FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

The Governor of Ceara Deposed by the Insurgents.

A Thirteen-hour Battle in Which Fourteen Were Killed.

A dispatch was received from Rio Janeiro, giving the details of another outbreak in one of the provinces of Brazil, which revolt, from the accounts of the affair

telegraphed, was of a far graver character than have been the other uprisings which have occurred recently in the disaffected portion of that country. This latest maniportion of that country. This latest manifestation of the malcoutents was made in Ceara, a maritime province in the north of Brazil. The insurgents consisted of a body of students and a force of soldiers.

The combined force of students and soldiers, when they had perfected their plans,

proceeded to attack the residence of General Clarinds, the Governor of Ceara. The party

clarinds, the Governor of Ceara. The party had supplied themselves with several cannon, and these were handled with much effect in the assault on the building. When news of the uprising had been learned the police force and a large number of loyal citizens offered their services to the Governor, who gladly accepted the sid. The Governor's party barricaded the residence and made a stubborn resistance to every attempt of the insurgents to capture it. The fight for the possession of the building was determined and bloody. The Governor's forces, however, were inferior in numbers to their opponents, and were also placed at a disadvantage in not having the use of cannon. After, a hotly contested battle lasting for thirteen hours the Governor was forced to surrender to the insurgents, who took possession of the building. Fourteen persons were killed during the battle, and a large number of men on ing. Fourteen persons were killed during the battle, and a large number of men on both sides were wounded, many of them

both sides were wounded, many of them seriously.

When the insurgents had succeeded in defeating the defenders of the building they at once deposed the Governor and assumed control of affairs in the province. The outbreak has caused great excitement throughout Ceara and adjoining provinces, and has had a disturbing effect on the people.

An official dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that order has been restored in Ceara. It appears that the disorder was due to the opposition to the Governor of the State, who was a strong supporter of the ex-Diotator, Da Fonseca.

tator. Da Fonseca.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THOMAS A. EDISON is forty-five years old. THE Pope promises his aid to the World's LORD TENNYSON is not very strong in his

spelling. M PRESIDENT DEPEW, of the New York Cen-MRS. AMELIA E. BARR, the popular novel-ist, is the mother of fifteen childen.

THE African explorer Junker, well known as a friend of Gordon and Stanley, is dead. HENRY CLAY'S mother-in-law, Amelia ott, is dead at Washington, aged 101 years OSCAR WILDE is to give Chicago the honor of his presence during the World's Fair

THE Emperor of Germany stands twenty-first in direct line of succession to the British EX-SENATOR EVARTS, of New York, has just passed his seventy-fourth birthday an-

PATRICK EGAN, United States Minister to in any form. BARON ALBERT ROTHSCHILD has donated \$50,000 toward building a consumption hos-pital in Vienna, Austria.

niversary.

THE death of the late Khedive of Egypt was hastened by the untimely administra-tion of morphine by native doctors. GENERAL BOOTH reviewed in Hyde Park, London, England, a mile-long procession of Salvation Army soldiers in his honor. CRITICS in London, England, make bold to say that the new Lord Mayor of the city has a pronounced tendency to be "fussy."

BARNES GREELEY, the only brother of Horace Greeley, lives a quiet lite on the old Greeley farm in Chautauqua County, near Jamestown, N. Y. patients as a \$15 a week clerk in a lawyer's office that Emil Berliner, the distinguished electricisn of Washington, first got the idea of becoming an inventor. The relation of

employer and clerk is now reversed. ANTHONY J. DREXEL, the Philadelphia banker, has had a spider named after him. This is fame of a vicarious sort, but it is somewhat more original than that gained by having one's name perpetuated in a chrysanthemum, a notion that has been very popular during the last few years.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHLEY. the redoutable commander of the United States cruisar Baltimore, is a man of about forty-five years. There are streaks of gray in his closely cropped "imperial" beard, but his hair is brown and he wears it combed down low over a broad forehead. His shoulders are broad and he has the commanding presence of a typical payal officer. ence of a typical naval officer.

# ON A BURNING SHIP.

Captain Boyd and His Wite Died With Help in Sight.

Further details of the harrowing scenes attendant on the burning at sea of the oil-ship Loodiana have been related by Second Officer William E. Jourdan, of the Egytian Monarch, which arrived at the Port of New York a few days ago. Mr. Jourdan says:
"Our ship was about 800 miles east of St.
Johns, New Foundland, at midnight. Ter-

rific seas were running, and the Ezyptian Monarch was using oil-bags for the first time in her history.
"I was on the bridge, and at about 1 o'clock I saw a sudden flare of light ten miles away through the sleet. It was an explo-sion, and we put on full head toward the burning ship.
"In forty-five minutes we rounded to under the Loodiana's lee. Chief Officer Bingham, Third Officer Kay, myself and three sailors stood by to launch a lifeboat. The

Loodiana was a sheet of flame and we could hear voices crying above the sea's din.
"I saw Captain Boyd astride the jibboom of the fated ship clinging to his wife with his arm about her waist.
"The wind blew the flames all about them,

and before we could get the life-boat out they were past help. The head-stays had been burned off, the jibboom snapped, and man and wife disappeared.

"We searched for the Loodiana's boats but found no trace of them. All on board un-

doubtedly perished.
"The Loodiana left New York with a a cargo of petroleum in cases. She hailed from Windsor, Nova Scotia, and was insured there for \$40,000. She measured 1820 tons and was built at Hautsport, Nova Scotia, in 1839. Her crew numbered all told nearly thirty persons, all of whom perished.

# THIRTEEN KILLED.

A Factory Smokestack Falls, Crushing the Female Workers.

The fall, a few days ago, of the hundredfoot smokestack of the Thornton Mills, Checkheaton, Yorkshire, England, was attended with serious consequences. Thirteen female operatives working in the mills were killed and twelve injured.

killed and twelve logured.

The great stack quivered and swayed and then toppled over from the top, at first almost keeping the chimney form and then bursting into an avalanche of brick and mertar and dust, which fell with terrific force upon the mills. All the employes heard the warning sound, and although they did not know what was the matter they stopped work instantly and many made a rush for the exits. Then came the vast mass of ma-

terial, crushing the mills like an eggshell, and everything was hidden by the cloud of

tust that arose, dense and suffocating from where the chimney and factory had stood. Many of the injured were trampled on at the doors during a mad effort to escape.

friends,
That our very long silence on temperance,
portends
A lazy or wearisome shirking;
In this great, busy world we've a great deal

to do, But we stand as a band, to our pledge, brave and true, No cowards among us are lurking.

We love our cold water in springtime's soft We love it, when brightening the summer's

sweet flowers; In autumn its pleasures are chosen; When winter comes on with its days cold

and bright.

It is water supplies with unbounded delight.

Oh! I tell you it is glorious when frozen. So if we are silent you must never suppose That our juvenile army is lost, drowned, or

froze,
In this land where these dangers abound;
For when swimming, or boating, or coasting
we'll steer
So far from the dram-shops you need have

no fear; We're for temperance all the year 'round. —Mrs. S. Irwin, in Temperance Banner.

DIED ON A BEER-KEG.

One of the recent pathetic incidents con-nected with intemperance in New York City was the death of an old man in tattered gar-ments, with one of his feet bare, and wearing neither hat nor coat. He was found on a recent cold morning, dead, sitting on a beer-keg. Many had passed him sitting in that position, when a policeman tried to arouse the unconscious figure and discovered that he was dead. What a pittable end, indeed, for an old man to come to brought to it ne was dead. What a pittable end, inneed, for an old nan to come to, brought to it through the degrading agency of strong drink. How different, indeed, would have been his life and death could he have been pledged in early youth to total abstinence trom intoxicants. THE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

In a review of the progress of the temperance movement in Scotland the Glasgow Reformer finds cause for gratification to every true-heared friend of the reform. The activities of temperance work have been felt in every direction, and especially in church organizations. There is a rising tide of public opinion against the liquor dealer, due to persistent prohibitory teaching and a realization of the injury and loss caused by the traffic. The hopes of the great temperance army turn to the new parliament that is almost certain to be elected during the present year. The efforts that have been made to strengthen the temperance party in parliament will then tend to a sattlement of the question of the direct veto at the outset. This is a cheering outlook for the earnest Scottish temperance reformers and one that sends its reflection clear across the water

THE RUM CURSE IN AFRICA. The United States Consul at Sierra Leone, Hon. B. Bowser, in a recent letter to a citi-zen of Hartford, Conn., referring to the ravages of the liquor traffic in Africa,

ravages of the liquor traffic in Africa, writes:

I am not a missionary, nor the son of one, but I judge the present from the past. The Christian nations of the earth must set a better example than flooding this country with rum and gin, and lauding it on the Sabbath day at the wharf, within fifty yards of the church. I stood on the wharf last Sabbath, and saw steamers come into the harbor from Germany and England, and they commenced to land rum and gin. There were over one hundred men employed all day, and the customs officers had to be on duty. The native kings are petitioning the Government to stop the liquor traffic. It is ruining their people. One king says if they continue it will cause him to leave his country, and go where the white man's rum can't reach his people.

GENERAL SCOTT AND TEMPERANCE. General Scott was in command at Rock General Scott was in command at Rock Island when the cholera broke out there and, after various injunctions in this order as to sobriety and cleanliness, he added this curious paragraph, which was recently printed in the Magazine of American History; "In addition to the foregoing, the senior surgeon present recommends the use of fiannel underciething, and woolen stockings; but the commanding general, who has seen much of disease, knows that it is inseen much of disease, knows that it is in-temperance which, in the present state of the atmosphere, generates and spreads the calamity, and that when once spread, good and temperate men are likely to take the in-

fection.

"He, therefore, peremptorily commands that every soldier or, ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order be compelled, as the publication of this order be compelled, as soon as his strength will permit, to dig a grave at a suitable burying-place, large enough for his own reception, as such grave cannot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion This order is given as well to serve for the punishment of drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The Lord's side is never the whisky side. Beer consumption is on the increase in The "Whisky Trust" Directors at Chicago decided to reduce the price of whisky.

Saturday night, tradition has it, the sober man in quaint, old Melrose, Scotland, is the exception. The town of Union, Me., boasts of a citizen who in three days drank twenty-six gallons of cider.

New York consumes 80,000,000 barrels of beer annually. The rate of increase is 3,000,000 barrels a year The value of the food products of our country for a single year is about \$600,000,-000. The cost of alcoholic drinks is about \$1,485,000,000. Every lawyer in Jackson, Miss., has been retained to defend druggists of that city who have been indicted for the charge of unlawfully selling alcoaol.

In two days of the civil term of court just closed at Bangor, Me., sixteen decrees of divorce were entered. Eight of these were for cruel treatment and intoxication. The Iowa Supreme Court has decided that a firm of wholesale liquor-dealers of St. Louis can collect for liquor sold to an Iowa saloon-keeper in violation of the prohibitory

An official in a Texas town recently wrote to the local Treasurer asking that/his salary should be sent to his house, as he had not been sober enough to leave home for several The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-

known statistician, is authority for the statement that for every dollar paid in by the saloons for their license about \$21 is paid out by the people. A United States revenue inspector while collecting in the western and northern sections of Pennsylvania discovered 2500 "speakeasies." These places are mostly grocery stores, cigar stores and drug stores.

Some of the Scottish temperance societies are organizing "Burns Temperance Demonstrations" in order that the "name and influence of Burns may be purged from the drink associations which still misinterpret and obscure them."

William Shannon, aged thirty-six years, was found dead in his bed recently, at Mount Holly, Pann. He had been given a quart of whisky by some strangers, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of whisky." Suit was begun by Mrs. Frederick Wehr,

of Porterville, Penn., against A. W. Marshall, a druggist of that place, for \$10,000 damages. Her husband was recently found frozen to death near his home, and sne claims that he got his whisky from Marshall. shall. Illinois has the unenviable distinction of being the stronghold of the whisky power. The internal revenue collections of this State for the year ending in June were more than twice that of any other State—New York yielding \$16,565,522, while Illinois paid \$38,-

The temperance people of Toronto, Ohio, after trying all legal means to drive a salon-keeper out of town, warned him to leave or his nouse would be burned down. No attention was paid to the notice, so on Tuesday of last week the saloon was gutted by a fire of incendiary origin.

The last day has passed for filing applica-tions for liquor licenses in Philadelphia, Penn. The entire number filed is: Retail, 3014, wholesale, 561. Last year 3358 retail license applications were filed and 1259 were granted; while 1613 wholesale licenses were granted; while 1613 wholesale licenses were asked for and 538 were granted. The license fee for both cleanse is now \$1000.

TEMPERANCE.

WE'RE FOR TEMPERANCE.

We hope that you do not suppose, dearest